# **United States Environmental Protection Agency Criminal Investigation Division**

**Case Number: Investigative Activity Report** 0900-0460 **Reporting Office:** Case Title: **Hunters Point Shipyard** San Francisco, CA, Area Office **Subject of Report: Activity Date:** December 15, 2016 Interview of December 15, 2016 **Reporting Official and Date: Approving Official and Date:** Special Agent Special Agent in Charge 18-JAN-2017, Approved by: 18-JAN-2017, Signed by: Special Agent in Charge **SYNOPSIS** December 15, 2016 Interview of **DETAILS** On December 15, 2016, Special Agents (SAs) (EPACID) and Jay Bigoness (Nuclear Regulatory Commission Office of Investigations), Regional Criminal Enforcement Counsel (RCEC) Katherine Shine, and Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) Phil Kearney and Matt McCarthy . Also present was interviewed ), counsel for Prior to the start of the interview, was advised of the nature and the purpose of the interview and provided the following information: said that be obtained a degree in Biomedical Physics from Fresno State University in 2008. After that, , a firm that did radiological remediation began working as a lab technician for work in the Bay Area. said that was working at Treasure Island. main supervisor was and on-site supervisor was LNU (not ). then moved to around 2009 or possibly 2010, where worked at Hunters Point. described position as a health physicist as mostly an in-the-office job. and reported to , both of whom were consulting health physicists. was also the president of the company and did a lot of the work. duties included report writing and data analysis. said that was with for a few years until was hired by around 2013. that is not certain of dates. In position, continued to work as a health physicist and was also a Radiation Safety Officer Representative. duties were similar to those at reviewed a lot of data and wrote reports. Mostly reviewed lab data from the field. spent a bit of time at Treasure Island while working for , but was mostly at Hunters Point. said that the data reviewed included radiological surveys from the field. The data would come in to be uploaded to a database and then reports would be printed out. Ultimately this data went in to Final

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left a couple of years ago.

said that interacted with

home in Virginia. The people on-site

was also involved in the day-to-day data

said that

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until

included the project managers and lab people, among others. There were approximately four trailers which

management. said that there were some radiological supervisors and project supervisors in the trailers

was not on-site, but rather worked mostly from

were connected together. Each person had their own office.

, the person who managed the database.

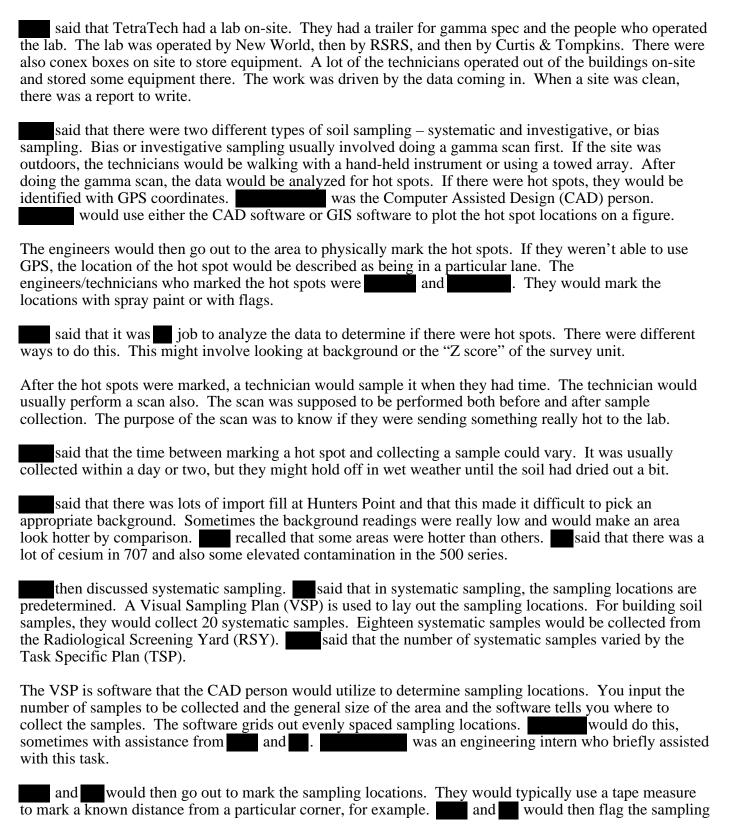
Status Survey Reports.

said that his supervisor was

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whose offices were close to one another.

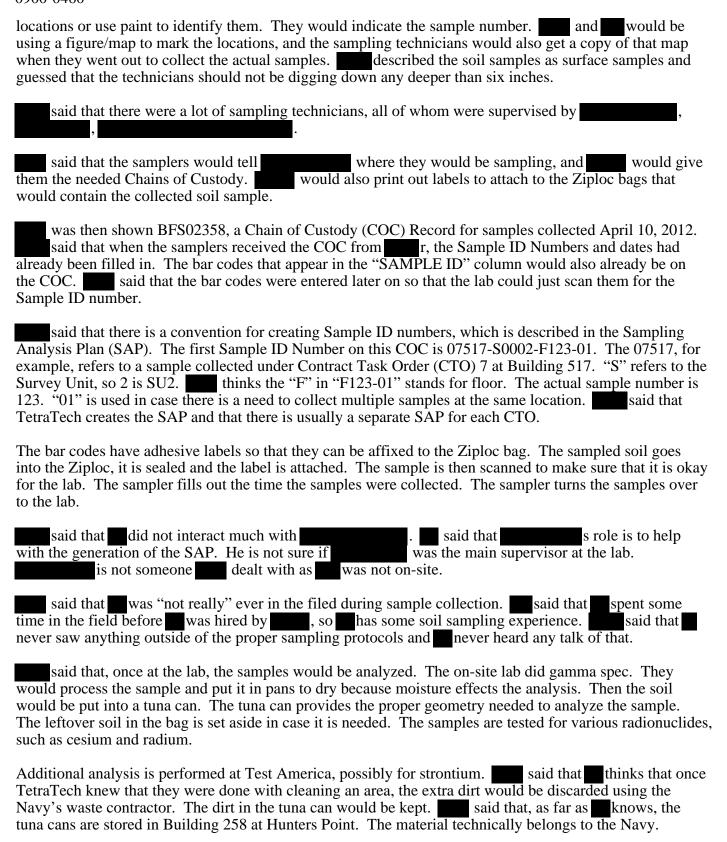


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would get the data from the analysis of the contents of the tuna cans at the on-site lab from worked for , then for , and then for as people in the lab who reported to
would send out the analytical report, also known as an Electronic Data Deliverable (EDD). The data would be uploaded to a database. would send a zip file containing multiple files. Each sample would have its own report. The EDD is separate from the analytical report but contains the same information, possible in a CSV file extension. It is the same data, but provided in a different format so that it can be uploaded into the database.
, who worked for TetraTech, handled the uploading of the data to the database. There were databases for soil. uploaded the data to a sequel server. This allowed for faster access to the data.
Once had received the data, would review it. would look at the area and the associated release criteria and say whether it was okay or not. would determine whether the data looked acceptable and whether the soil was below the release criteria, i.e. is the site clean, or is more work needed?
If the site was not clean and more work was needed, for soil, they would have to characterize the extent of the contamination. would identify the location in the figure and tell them wanted additional samples. would get a pdf map and would put dots on the map and send that map to would then put the information on the official map/figure. said that relied on his professional judgment – not the SAP – to determine how many additional samples were needed.
reiterated that the characterization samples bound the area to be remediated. After remediation, post-remediation sampling takes place to see if there is contamination further down. If the area is believed to be clean, a systematic set of samples is needed. Locations for the systematic samples are generated by the VSP, as discussed earlier. Once again, if the samples show the area to be contaminated, the area of contamination must be bounded and remediated.
said that early on, this would always trigger a completely new set of systematic samples. Eventually, TetraTech got the Navy to buy off on just replacing a hot systematic sample with a replacement systematic sample. Said that thinks this change was made while working in the 500 Series or in the 707 Triangle. This may have been in 2011 or 2012.
said that the plans had always specified that TetraTech would collect a completely new set of systematic samples, but thinks that Abkemeier talked to Point of Contact at Navy Radiological Affairs Support Office (RASO). Said that the change in the sampling protocol may have been idea.
Once the systematic samples show the area to be clean, the data goes into a report. uses the data to generate tables for the report. writes the Final Status Survey Reports (FSSs).
was then shown Bates TTHP-GJ-00003613. said that this is the figure generated by Normally this figure would be in color, as would the symbols in the accompanying legend. This figure shows the samples collected in this area. Samples 1-7 are biased samples, i.e. hot spots based on the scan. Samples 8-43 are systematic samples, laid out in a grid. Samples 44-62 are characterization samples and are clear. noted, as described in the email at Bates TTHP-GJ-00003611, samples 1, 2, 3, 13, 14, 15 and 16 were hot and so they required characterization and remediation. Samples 63-70 are post-remediation, to make sure they got all the contamination.

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Sample 71 is a biased sample. As described in the January 29, 2012 email at Bates TTHP-GJ-00003608, the survey unit boundary was extended. Sample 71 is on the boundary. Samples 72-107 are systematic samples, but samples 81 and 96 were hot, and this triggered additional characterization to bound the extent of the contamination. Samples 108-118 are characterization samples. As described in the March 2, 2012 email at Bates TTHP-GJ-00003606, some of those samples were elevated for radium-226. Remediation took place, and then samples 119-122 are post-remediation samples. Samples 123-158 are systematic samples to show the area is clean.

sumples to show the area is cream.
said that gets one figure from initially, and then adds data to that figure as the data is gathered. There is one record copy. There is also a field copy which is "clean," meaning that it shows only the locations to be sampled.
verified that the figure/map is created before the COC is generated.
said that there would be another email after the April 23, 2012 email at Bates TTPH-GJ-00003602. The other email would transmit the results generated by TestAmerica for strontium or plutonium. The TestAmerica results would got to and would send the results to and then would generate the final email to distribute to the same people who received the April 23, 2012 email.
was asked if any of the data reviewed appeared suspect to said that the way that goes through data is that would take it and put it through a program using an access database. This would help determine what was elevated and would save from reviewing hundreds of pages of data every day. The program would identify elevated levels that would require additional sampling. If the samples were clean, they could move on.
said that did not find any surprises in the data. There were Minimal Detectable Activity limits that TetraTech had to be able to meet. For example, if the level required for free release is 1 picocurie/gram, the lab needs to be able to detect .7 picocuries/gram.
Regarding signature block on the emails (Bates TTHP-GJ-00003602-3650), said that at that time, was still an employee of even though had a semail address.
At this time, a break was taken.
then discussed preparation of FSS reports. The report-writing process begins once the site is determined to be clean. Said that tries to follow a template for the report, so would typically find the last report done and would use that as a template. Before wrote FSS reports, they were prepared by and helped with one or two of them.
clarified that receives the tuna cans to do their gamma spec analysis, along with dirt from the Ziploc bags for the strontium or plutonium analysis. The analysis done by TestAmerica depends on what is specified in the relevant Task Specific Plan. It may specify, for example, that 10% of the samples from the systematic sampling be analyzed by TestAmerica, or it may require that 100% of those samples are analyzed by TestAmerica. The requirements are in the Task Specific Plan as well as the Sampling Analysis Plan.

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said that, at one point, the on-site lab was used only as a screening lab. Ten percent of the samples

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were sent to an outside lab for Quality Assurance. Then this changed and they had to do 100% definitive analysis, but the on-site lab couldn't do this, so the samples were sent to TestAmerica. Then the on-site lab got certified for gamma spec and continued to use TestAmerica for strontium and alpha spec analysis.

Returning to the FSS reports, said that prepared the FSS for 707, which is still with the Navy. He also did a revision of the 500 Series, which was originally written by and also did a revision of the FSS for the North Pier. the RSO for and the Project Managers worked on it as well.
said that would always review and comment. When worked for and reviewed it as well. Once the document was okay internally, would send it to the Navy by email and sometimes also send a CD if the files were too big. would send it to the RASO, cc'ing someone at the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) office, typically Chris Yantos. The internal draft of the FSS went to the RASO for comment. The Navy handled the distribution of the FSS to the regulatory agencies. Once the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) approve the document, it is done.
said that thinks might review the FSS because uses it to write the RACRs.
then reviewed Bates TTHP-GJ-00002878-2901 relating to Building 707 Triangle Area, Survey Unit 16. In noted that the figure in this packet is in a different format. The analytical data is included on the same page as the map because there were so many hits. Normally, there would just be a figure showing SU16. This format gives some context to the hits.
707 Triangle had a lot of hits. said much of this was due to fallout of cesium for nuclear testing. said that the sample results transmitted in June 14, 2011 email are clean and that is why transmitting them. If the samples were hot, would specify that in the body of email.
then reviewed Bates TTHP-GJ-00003898-3921 relating to Building 707 Triangle Area, Survey Unit said that this is the same type of packet as the others, but relates to a different survey unit. noted that for this email, the chain of the earlier emails (transmitting earlier sampling data) is not included. said that may have been sending out information on multiple survey units in one email and then created a new email chain for the units that had a need for additional sampling.
then reviewed Bates TTHP-GJ-00002926-2948 relating to Building 707 Triangle Area, Survey Unit noted that although the figure is not attached to this email, email identifies it as being attached. The file name is 707_SURVEY UNITS-Record.pdf.
then reviewed Bates TTHP-GJ-00003466-3497 relating to Building 707 Triangle Area, Survey Unit 23. The figure prepared by is at TTHP-GJ-00003471. Bates TTHP-GJ-00003496 is a sigma map, representing information from gamma scans from the towed array. The original would be color-coded with a color-coded key on the side. said that the investigation level here was anything above 3 sigma. It is included here because the Navy would get emails of the gamma scans as an attachment to the first email. Bates TTHP-GJ-00003497 is a contour map showing more gamma scan data.
then reviewed Bates TTHP-GJ-00003103-3129 relating to the North Pier, Survey Unit 1. noted that, as stated on TTHP-GJ-00003104, the TSP for the North Pier required 100% of the final systematic to be analyzed by gamma spec and 10% of the final systematic to be analyzed for total strontium and Pu-239.

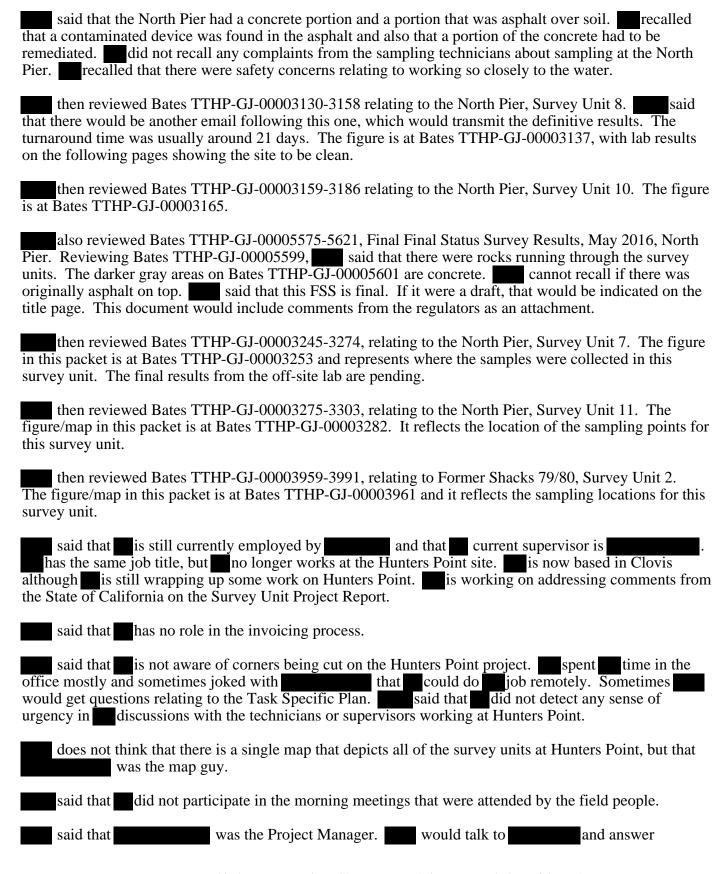
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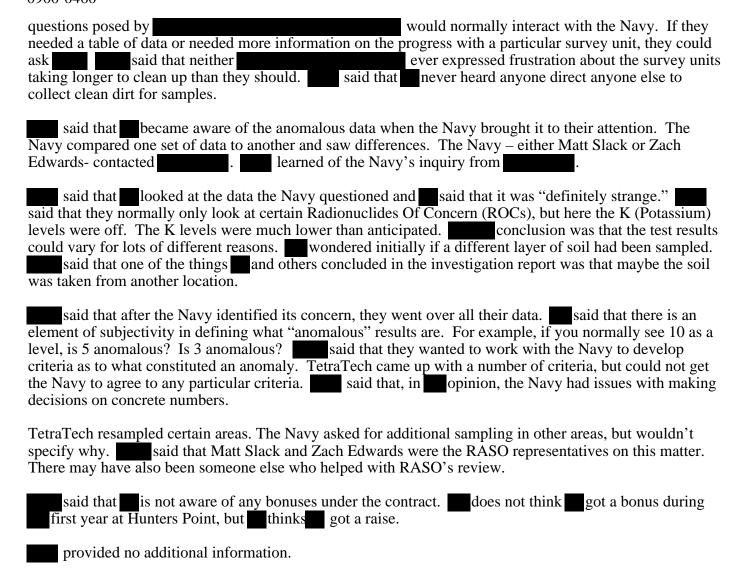


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